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Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath
Now Taft is also a committer. He commuted the Warren sentence.

Perhaps Comrade Taft was trying to spare the friends of those Indiana Socialists who had resolved to write all their letters in red ink.

Leslie's even puts it rather mild when it says: "Whatever may be the cause of the causes of their growth, the Socialists have attained a voting strength with which the great parties in 1912 will have to reckon."

From all the appearances the Gompers contempt case is even more of a hot potato for the politicians than the Warren case. Will Gompers go to jail? Not if the politicians of the administration can help it, he won't.

Twelve Republican jurors, a federal judge, and then some more federal judges decided that a Socialist editor must be thrown into prison. Then a Republican prestidigitator said "no," and the "no" goes. It seems to be a case of one of a kind beating two dozen of the same kind.

Some tall majorities were rolled up in the recent parliamentary elections by the English Socialist candidates. Keir Hardie had a majority of 6,230. Will Thorne 4,688, Wilkie 3,772, Lowett 3,390, Barnes 1,278, O'Grady 2,136, and so on. Those be some figures.

Local Brainard, Minn., has expelled one of the aldermen it recently elected, W. E. Dichouse, from the party. The charge is that after being elected he went over to the enemy.

Whatever the merit of the case may be, the incident shows the determination of our party, in distinction to the others, to hold its men to their campaign professions or renounce all further responsibility for their conduct.

The old parties elect men to office and then after election let them do as they please and fool the people all they please.

All the boodling that has disgraced American city governments these many years has invariably been carried on by men not only elected by the capitalist parties, but thereafter recognized as party men.

The excitement of a presidential election was almost eclipsed, so far as the mine workers of the country were concerned by the contest for the presidency of the United Mine Workers' presidency that came to a close last week. Thomas L. Lewis, the incumbent of the office, was defeated signally by a vote of 72,191 to 68,934 for his opponent, John P. White, of Iowa. The count of the tellers was anxiously awaited by the miners who were in session in the annual gathering of the great labor body and the excitement was enough to make Roosevelt green with envy.

By the way, that miners' convention did one thing that every true union man in America ought to take off his hat to it for. It virtually called on John Mitchell, its former president—the great John Mitchell, who has looked so pleasing to the leading capi-

talists of the country—it called on John to either train with organized labor or with the capitalists and quit his straddling as a paid official of Carnegie and Belmont's so-called Civic Federation. The participation of high labor officials in that association has long been a cause of shame to trade union circles throughout the country, and when the miners, finally passed severe denunciatory resolutions, introduced by our comrade, Adolph Germer, of Illinois, there was thunderous cheering. The vote was 496 for the Germer resolution to 369 against it.

The main function of the Civic Federation is to keep organized labor safe. Grover Cleveland, who sent the troops to Chicago to shoot the A. R. U. strike to pieces in 1894, was an active member, and very chummy with Gompers and Mitchell. Pres. Eliot, who said the scab was a hero, has also been a member since its formation. And Gompers and Mitchell got great praise from these enemies of labor emancipation by doing all they could to keep organized labor from turning to Socialism.

The Socialist movement has its problems. Just now there is quite a controversy going on in Europe over the case of David J. Shackleton of England, the president of the Weavers Amalgamated Union, and until recently a Labor member of parliament. The question is, does he belong in the Briand and John Burns class of traitors or not?

John Burns labored in the Socialist movement, being one of the most bitter in his attacks on capitalism until he got to parliament and was finally bought off by the government offering him a cabinet portfolio and ease for the rest of his life. The case of Briand, now premier of France, was much the same. There are those that hold that Shackleton's case is different. Eduard Bernstein, of the Sozialistische Monatshefte, Germany, among the rest.

Shackleton was appointed by the Liberal government as the first Labor advisor to the home office. It is pointed out that the office was created in response to a demand by labor, that it is not political but technical in character, having to enlighten the home secretary on industrial questions in connection with the enforcement of factory legislation, mine inspection, etc., and it is claimed it is better that the government turn to the Labor party for a man than that it put in one of its own kind.

On the other hand, the Independent Labor party organ, the Labor Leader, holds that Shackleton should have refused the position, because an acceptance compromised the political independence and morale of the parliamentary Labor party.

Bernstein in his discussion of the subject, holds as a way out of the difficulty that the Labor party should demand and secure the right of appointment to such positions as are not elective and that call for technical knowledge. It is a fact beyond the party's control, he says, that conditions have forced the Liberal party to advance in the same direction as the Socialists, but they should not lament

this fact, but should keep their places undisturbed in the van of this evolutionary movement, with a rightful claim of credit for the real advance.

Taft to the Rescue in the Warren Case!

TAFT COMMUTES SENTENCE OF WARREN TO \$100 FINE, EDITOR OF APPEAL TO REASON RELIEVED OF SIX MONTHS' JAIL TERM AND BIG FINE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Taft today commuted the sentence of Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine by striking out the imprisonment and reducing the fine to \$100, to be collected by civil process only.

Warren was sentenced for mailing matter on the covering of which was printed in large red letters the following:

"One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnap ex-Gov. Taylor and returns him to Kentucky authorities."—Press dispatch.

That the Warren case got too hot for the capitalist politicians is now clearly shown by the above piece of news. A judicial outrage is all right and is "justice" so long as the victim hasn't strength enough to force the matter into public notice. But "justice" ceases to be justice when the light of day heats down upon it and gives the people a chance to see it in its ugly colors. It wasn't so much the clamor the Socialists set up at the Warren sentence as it was the fact that the injustice of the thing had begun to get into the daily papers that set the rulers to trembling and finally moved the ponderous president to nip in the bud what was destined to become a celebrated case.

Warren will pay a nominal fine and escape imprisonment, the monsters on the bench who sentenced him and who affirmed the sentence will be spared most uncomfortable notoriety, the capitalist courts will be saved from too close and dangerous scrutiny, and the incident will be luckily closed!

The most that can be said for Warren's crime was that while ex-Gov. Taylor was doubtless a fugitive from Kentucky he had only been indicted, not convicted, and that a man is innocent under the law until proven guilty. Therefore Warren's offer of a reward for his return to Kentucky, which was spread broadcast amounted to defamation of character. But to Editor Warren the case appeared to offer a parallel to that of the kidnaped officials of the Western Federation of Miners. Neither had they been found guilty and the U. S. supreme court—oh, these courts!—had solemnly decided that their kidnapping was not unlawful. And if Taylor was afterward found on his trial to be not guilty, so were Moyer and Haywood.

So it looks as if Taft's act had rid the capitalist politicians of an ugly case before it got too far gone to head off. Doubtless Taft hated to—but there was no other way out of it. The Socialists are laughing, for certainly the last laugh is theirs!

A Confession of Their Utter Bankruptcy As Parties

THE great outcry of some "reformers" of the present day is that parties are corrupting our political life—particularly that national party politics is corrupting our local politics. Acting on this theory, some of the Milwaukee reformers lay special stress upon the banishment of all parties from the ballot at judicial, school and municipal elections. They hope, thereby, to banish all evil and to elect so-called "good men."

However, one may ask, if parties are such an evil in local elections, why are they not an evil in state elections? A state election is a local election on a larger scale.

Furthermore, we should like to know in what way does the national party corrupt local politics in New York? Does the national Republican or the national Democratic party corrupt pure, innocent Tammany Hall? And do the "gray wolves" in the Chicago common council receive their impetus from W. H. Taft or from Champ Clark?

And while I am not at all an admirer of the Democratic party, still I do not believe that Bryan was in any way responsible for the doings of Mayor Rose.

If one looks a little closer at some of the men who are proposing to destroy all political parties, one is apt to find the following types:

I. The average bourgeois ideologist, who is looking for some explanation of the political rottenness, and would under no circumstances blame it to "business men in politics" and to legal graft. Such an opinion might interfere with the respect for himself, his best friends, and for capitalism in general.

II. The old exploiter, politician or lawyer, grown wealthy by business graft, or legal graft, but who in his old age has retired from business and is trying to appear "good."

III. The young exploiter, politician or lawyer who is looking for preferment by joining in the general cry for honest and efficient capitalist government, which these statesmen hope to get by abandoning party lines.

It all amounts to a confession that democracy went into bankruptcy in the service of capitalism.

Because as a matter of fact a democracy (the rule of the demos, the people)—or a republic (res publica, government by the people) is impossible without political parties.

As long we have democracy, and particularly, representative democracy, parties will be absolutely necessary for its expression. There will be either anarchy and crude factionalism or organized political parties.

Men who politically organize around some issues and for the same class interest, will always form a party—no matter by what name it is called, or whether they call it a party or not.

The reformers—who are trying to smash parties, because they are corrupting political life—are acting in exactly the same way as the workmen of old, who wanted to smash the machines because they thought that the machines were responsible for their poverty. However, it is not the machine that keeps the workmen poor, but it is the capitalist ownership of the machine.

And in exactly the same way it is not the parties that are to blame for the political rottenness of our public life, but it is the capitalist ownership of the ruling parties.

Parties are as necessary in our political life as machines in our industrial life.

Parties in the end are simply the political expression of economic interests.

It is therefore only natural that class interest must sooner or later prevail in all parties. And any effort to suppress this is stupid, reactionary and absolutely undemocratic.

Of course, I am willing to admit that there is absolutely no difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties. Or even between the Republican and Democratic "reformers." In congress or in the legislature they can only be distinguished by their seats on the floor—not by their actions or votes.

If there were only these two parties, we should already have non-partisanship in fact. Both of them represent capitalist class interests absolutely and the only way to distinguish them would be to make them wear different colored ribbons or ties on election day.

However, there is also another party which represents the interest of the working class. The interest of the proletariat can never be expressed in a "non-partisan" manner. It must always be partisan to the working class, and naturally antagonistic to the capitalist interests as expressed either by the Republican or the Democratic party or by a reform "non-partisan" combination of both of them.

It is not at all a question of good or bad men as far as the working class is concerned. And if the working class—or any other class, for that matter—is not permitted to express its opinions and demands through parties, then these opinions and demands will be expressed by violent means and finally through bloody revolution.

Neither is there such a thing as a "non-partisan judge" as far as the working class is concerned. Every judge, be he a Republican or a Democrat, is bitterly partisan when it comes to judge modern labor conditions. Yet they have outgrown the old system and cannot be judged by the old laws and formulas.

The law business as such is today the most anti-socialistic business in existence, and the lawyers are the real priests of the church of Mammon.

Therefore, it is not an easy task to find the proper material for a Socialist judge—to find a man who is learned both in the law and in economics—to find a man who knows the history of the past and who can foresee to some extent the development of the future and can shed the light of this knowledge upon the law—to find a man who is wise like a serpent but without falsehood like a dove—and who is honest and independent enough not to mind a bit if his decisions are overruled by the Supreme Court.

And on account of the lack of such material, the Socialists in the past never cared much whether they elected many judges or not.

However, our Civic Federation, that is, the men's clubs of our English Protestant churches of Milwaukee, have appointed a special committee to provide for a bill to abolish parties altogether, especially for judges and the school board.

All candidates who can scare up the signatures of a small number of voters on their petitions, are to be placed at random on the ballot—and all party names of designation are to be eliminated. There is to be nothing on the ballot except the names of the persons seeking the office. This is to be supplemented by the "short ballot" which is to compel the voter to abandon party lines.

It is true, they try to save democratic appearances by providing for the initiative, the referendum, and the recall. But under the circumstances this preservation of the forms of democracy will avail little because the spirit of democracy is sacrificed.

We must not forget that Napoleon III, emperor of France, was elected by the "plebiscite" (referendum) and that the plebiscite was also his favorite method of covering up his tyranny.

Here the office seeker with the most money to spend—particularly the so-called "good fellow," who knows how to spend it in the saloons to the best advantage, or who has friends who can do the trick for him—will be the winner. Or the men who can afford to advertise the most, or those backed up by the biggest newspapers, will have the best chances.

The next best chance will be for the man who belongs to many secret societies or to many church societies, where they distribute ballots after the service on the Sunday before election.

Now, I say all this, although I might also add that there is one tremendous factor in this city, a big organization, which would also have a very good chance under that method, and that is the Social-Democratic party, simply on the strength of our organization. Only the new method will require a good deal more work from us.

However, this method will demoralize all the other beneficent forces.

For we must not forget that at the present day, no matter how rotten a party may be, it is to a certain extent responsible to the people who voted that ticket for the selection of its candidates. These candidates may be grafters and rascals. But their party is beyond any doubt responsible for them to the electors.

Even Tammany Hall in New York is responsible to a certain extent. And we all know that Dave Rose was held responsible by the voters of Milwaukee.

Abolish parties and nobody will be responsible. We shall have absolute political anarchy.

Victor L. Berger

Over Twenty Thousand at the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Carnival

Milwaukee: Milwaukee's Auditorium, with its annex halls and corridors, covers a large city square. The Auditorium proper, outside of its expansive floor space and standing room, provides seats for over ten thousand people.

With this in mind you can call up a mental picture of the great Social-Democratic carnival of last Saturday night, when with the great floor thronged to the uncomfortable point and every seat and vantage point occupied, and the corridors and cafe rooms "turning away people," the Milwaukee Social-Democrats established the record in Milwaukee—or, rather, broke their own record, and registered a carnival attendance on a single evening of over TWENTY THOUSAND SOULS.

Everybody ran out of adjectives in talking about it. Never was anything like it seen. The gross receipts were nearly seven thousand dollars, and about half of this will represent the amount cleared for the party.

The people began to arrive as early as 6 o'clock. They had learned from former experiences what to expect and were determined to be sure of seats. By 7:30 every one of the tiers of seats was filled, way round the building. By 8 o'clock the committee was struggling to keep the aisles clear and especially at the east aisle, through which the maskers had to come to reach the floor.

On the stage, way down at the north end of the Auditorium, was the main band of 25 pieces, with Socialist Alderman William Koch as leader—and the music was superb. Over the main entrance down at the other end of the hall hung a handsome banner of the West Side branches of the Young People's Socialist League. There were other decorations, of course, but the maskers furnished the real color to the scene, and it was a sight not soon forgotten. Almost every character that lends itself to the masker was represented. Haymakers, sailors, Jewish peddlers, Indians, scarecrows, hobos, fencing girls, basketball girls, old maids, lumber jacks, watermelon girls, down-and-out Republicans and Democrats, Amazons, roosters, Robinson Crusoes, aviators, fishermen, pavers, etc., etc. The names of Victor L. Berger and Emil Seidel appeared on many of the maskers' banners. A group representing the Cameron Data outrage, an-

other representing the coming justice to the oppressors of the world, men dressed in Social-Democratic Herald's, athletic chinamen doing pyramid stunts, Indian camps, must also be mentioned. While the carnival beat all records, it fell behind in one particular—the political groups that used to be such a feature of our former carnivals. The reason for this, it might seem, was the insistence of the carnival committee on ten persons comprising a group. The difficulty of getting up such large groups and keeping them together in the crush on the floor—well, our branches have probably learned by bitter experience and held back. It is to be hoped that another year the size of the groups will be cut down. It was not the lack of prizes this year, for they totaled \$400.

Wonderful, indeed, are the Social-Democrats! Who in Milwaukee or any other metropolitan city could get such a crush of humanity together and have not one single case of disorder or immorality? The dancing lasted until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning—it had been almost impossible to dance prior to 1 o'clock. Anyone could come who would yet the strictest order was easily maintained. The grand march, led by Pres. Melms of the city council, started at 12, but only made one circuit of the hall when it was swallowed up in the crush.

For our out-of-town readers a few extracts from the daily newspaper reports are given:

Said the Sentinel: "Twas a great night for the comrades. Also for the comrades."

"Forgetting for the time being the precepts of Karl Marx, the woes of the proletariat, and the wrongs of unearned increment, members of the Social-Democratic party gathered in the Auditorium Saturday night to celebrate the sixth annual masked ball and carnival of the organization. Unquestionably the largest crowd was in attendance that was ever before gathered under one roof in Milwaukee. It was conservatively estimated that at last 25,000 people were in the building at one time during the evening. So great was the crush during the earlier hours that it was found necessary to close the doors several times, but it was as useless as an effort to stem Niagara. The enthusiasm of the comrades, engendered by the recent political victories, demanded expression,

and the annual ball had been fixed upon as the proper time for the outburst.

"The floor of the main hall in the Auditorium was so crowded that dancing was entirely out of the question. Only about half of those on the floor were masked, the spectators having overflowed from the balconies, boxes and galleries in the desire to watch the proceedings. Every seat in the main hall was taken and hundreds were standing about in the aisles and in every other available space.

"In addition to the main hall, the party had engaged Plankinton and Kilbourn halls, as well as the large hall in the basement, and each one was as crowded as was the main hall. The additional halls were used as refreshment parlors, and in addition to the numberless tables being filled at the times with thirsty comrades, their wives and sweethearts, the crowd stood four and five lines deep awaiting its turn.

"Decidedly the sixth annual ball of the Social-Democratic party was a huge success."

Said the Free Press: "The greatest gathering of people in the city made merry at the monster Socialist mask ball last night in the Auditorium."

"The main floor was crowded with the many-hued costumes of the maskers. The balconies, boxes and aisles were black with a surging mass of humanity, so closely packed that people moved about with difficulty. The corridors about the great hall were crowded with lighters unable to view the immense gathering on the main floor.

"The ball was the dance of the political party holding the offices in the city and county government. In every corner and in the boxes and balcony the familiar faces of many Socialist officeholders were to be seen smiling benignly upon the riot of mirth and merriment below them.

"The inability to move about put a damper on the merry-making. Until the crowd had thinned after midnight there was little opportunity for fun. The high jinks broke loose when the maskers raced about, the policemen chased by convicts and beautiful queens dancing with tramps."

The floor committee comprised Socialist aldermen, supervisors, legislators and others. It was "alone worth the price of admission" to see.

Wealth Lords Busy at Wisconsin Legislature

By Frederick Brockhausen.

Madison.—Tuesday evening the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' association had its innings on workmen's compensation, and from the outset Judge Carpenter, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' legislative committee, gave notice that he represented an organization of large manufacturers and large taxpayers who intended to appear at the legislature quite often, but not as lobbyists, but as citizens, large manufacturers and large taxpayers, the judge having his attention called to the laws regulating lobbyists, stated that he was not a paid lobbyist, but merely exercised his right as a citizen. The judge is not a manufacturer, but a lawyer, and such a charitable one in the capacity of representing the large taxpayers in the M. and M.

Mr. Van Scoy, an agent of the Harvester trust, and well known at Madison for his long devotion to the poor devils in the M. and M., found the workmen's compensation bill would be a hardship on the patriots in the M. and M. and Van's angora bucked strenuously before he admitted to a question put to him that he was not an employer, just an employee. Van reminds one of certain railroad employees who years ago served the railroad companies by objecting to legislation for railroad employees on the ground that the companies would have to reduce wages if the bills passed. The joint session was also informed by some Port Washington patriot of the state employers' association that it was entirely independent of the M. and M. of Milwaukee, and yet notice was given in the public press that this organization had rented office rooms in the Germania building, where the M. and M. is, for its walking delegates. Of course, the gentleman's statement was taken with a smile and what some of the members said of Van Scoy is not fit for print. To wind up the spectacle of the M. and M. and the large state prominent, the speaker, Mr. Ingram, in some short remarks, gave notice that this session of the legislature was here for business and

could not be hampered by the whims of the large interests.

The entire Milwaukee county delegation has met once in full numbers to consider bills and to agree irrespective of party differences to work and vote as a unit for bills enhancing the interests of the city of Milwaukee and the county. The spirit to promote such interests was more manifest than any attempts of co-operation of this sort before.

However, future meetings of the delegation will prove the wisdom and practicability of this step. To accomplish good results for Milwaukee and county, the delegation should at least be united on the floor. If not, the rural members can not be expected to have confidence in the home delegation.

Robert M. La Follette was, of course, the hero the other day at his own election to the United States senate. His election went "rough like a shot." When the vote of the standpatter stalwart, Mr. Whitehead of Janesville, was read for Gen. Winkler, a discernable disapproval

went through the house which was at the time in joint session and filled with spectators to its utmost capacity. John C. Kleist came within 90 votes of getting elected to the United States senate, but never mind, John, where there is life there is hope.

The feeding problem at Madison is a serious one. Any of our delegation with a good appetite can not have it satisfied for less than 50 cents per square. And whether it be Lou, Sou, Kate or Emma waiting on the tables, a good square meal for less than a half dollar is a thing of the past at Madison in these trust-ridden times.

In a certain department at Madison there was seen a small bottle of water alive with some overgrown germ. This bottle arrived more than a week prior to the time we looked at it, and is from a lumber camp up north, where 600 men have to drink this water from a stagnant body of water. It was submitted to the hygienic laboratory at the university for analysis, but was promptly returned with a yard-long blank full of technical red tape to be filled out before an

analysis could be thought of. Meanwhile the workers at the camp can take their chances for life or death from drinking and eating the stuff and keep on feeding the Wisconsin university with enormous sums annually.

The other day some of us went to visit the Mendota hospital for the insane. A part of this building is an old and dilapidated boiler and engine room. The laundry, from a point of sanitation, is rotten and the employees and inmates working in it would never live to tell the tale should one or more of the boilers blow up. Such and similar state of affairs should have first consideration in appropriations by the legislature before any university appropriations should be thought of. The same spirit ought to apply to the state prison at Waupun, where the state's charges are being exploited to the marrow by prison labor contractors. The prison labor contract expires in 1914, and preparations should be made now to abolish this inhuman skin game and provide for direct employment of the prisoners by the state. Efforts are under way to meet a change of these conditions.

Last Chance to Order Progress Edition

WOULD you arrest the attention of the Voters in your community and direct it to the reasonableness and necessity for Socialism? If so, the Progress edition of the Social-Democratic Herald will do just that thing. The rehearsal of the things actually done and set under way in Milwaukee by the Social-Democratic administration will go far to remove the mountains of prejudice engendered and heaped up by the capitalists and their retainers against Socialism in your community. It is quite evident that all working people and all lovers of humanity will be Socialists as soon as they understand what it is and what it aims to accomplish.

The Progress edition of The Herald will go far to cause all who read it to grasp the purposes and aims of Socialism. No effort will be spared to make this issue of The Herald something you will always be glad you placed in the hands of the people in your community.

Order a Bundle at once. This is the last call. The Progress edition will be the next paper you get. When you see it, you will regret if you have not ordered a bundle to distribute.

Some Special Features

A specially prepared article by Congressman Victor L. Berger. A pen sketch portrait of Albert Brisbane, the first great American Socialist (drawn by the editor, Frederic Heath), and a biographical sketch of Brisbane's life.

Our Boys at Madison—"their work and methods." Historical sketch of the Social-Democratic Herald and our new building. Allegorical color illustration showing the march from the Milwaukee city hall to the capitol in Washington. Socialists at work in city hall, county building, state legislature and in preparation for the march on Washington. The labor union movement in Milwaukee and its relation to the Social-Democratic party.

The price is \$1 a hundred, \$7.50 per thousand, for the eight-page local edition; 75 cents a hundred, \$5 per thousand for the national edition.

By Horace B. Walmsley

(Written for The Herald.)

ownership, which now dominate the economic thought of our time.

When the Bank of France was re-organized some years ago—the argument was won by the adherents of private ownership—by pointing out that in case of invasion—the treasure of the bank would be subject to capture by the enemy—if the government owned the bank, whereas, if the money was private property, it would not be subject to capture and confiscation, under the rules of modern warfare. Doubtless, if the matter was broached in England to-day, the poor dupes there, who now maintain the Channel fleet, under the insane delusion that this is their only safeguard against invasion—would act under the same fright with reference to the bank. In France, of course the argument was a valid one. The invader has had possession of their banks and may have it again.

With our people the "invasion" argument will not answer. There are ten millions of us able to bear arms. And if these "bogies," who scare Hobson and Roosevelt so awfully—the Japanese—should try to capture our money—if they get it—they will have to earn it. I suppose we are all agreed that long before the invaders get the money—we should all be dead, where money would be of no use to us.

A Decisive Year

Dr. Albert Suedekum, Social-Democratic member of the German parliament, has returned to the Fatherland after making a three months' tour under the auspices of various civic bodies in this country. Before sailing for Europe Dr. Suedekum declared that "the year 1917 will be a decisive year in the history of the Social-Democratic movement of Germany and of the world. The election to the reichstag, which takes place next fall, will show the world that the Socialist party of Germany has the majority of voters in the Fatherland behind it. We expect a tremendous victory at the polls at the next election." Dr. Suedekum said the full strength of the Socialist party has never been revealed to the masses in the United States. "You, here," he added, "judge the strength of the Social-Democratic movement in Germany most universally by the number of members in the German reichstag. Now, this alone is a great deal, for we have fifty-two Socialists in the reichstag. But this is not all of the strength of Socialism by any means. In addition to the fifty-two members in the reichstag we have, about 200 Socialists in the various diets, or state parliaments.

Then we have nearly 6,000 Socialist representatives in the various city and town councils. These latter Socialist representatives are doing great work for Socialism. Whatever advance Ger-

Dr. Albert Suedekum, Social-Democratic member of the German parliament, has returned to the Fatherland after making a three months' tour under the auspices of various civic bodies in this country. Before sailing for Europe Dr. Suedekum declared that "the year 1921 will be a decisive year in the history of the Social-Democratic movement of Germany and of the world. The election to the reichstag, which takes place next fall, will show the world that the Socialist party of Germany has the majority of voters in the Fatherland behind it. We expect a tremendous victory at the polls at the next election." Dr. Suedekum said the full strength of the Socialist party has never been revealed to the masses in the United States. "You, here," he added, "judge the strength of the Social-Democratic movement in Germany most universally by the number of members in the German reichstag. Now, this alone is a great deal, for we have fifty-two Socialists in the reichstag. But this is not all of the strength of Socialism by any means. In addition to the fifty-two members in the reichstag we have, about 200 Socialists in the various diets, or state parliaments. Then we have nearly 6,000 Socialist representatives in the various city and town councils. These latter Socialist representatives are doing great work for Socialism. Whatever advance Ger-

Milwaukee's Way

how to use them. ASK MILEWAC-
KEE.—Ralph Korngold, in Chicago
Daily Socialist,

Not the Right Phrase

Irate Diner (to waiter who persistently hovers about table)—What on earth are you waiting for, man? don't want you.

"Who," asked the minister, "give this woman away?"

"Hold on, mistaire, if you plis," said the titled foreigner, "zis woma

(Written for The Herald.)

Respect for the

The Boy Scouts

Socialism is the New I

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irremediable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which must come from the turn of class

THEO. SCHELLE
518 West Water Street

LUDWIG BERG

100 EAST 17TH STREET

[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]

Capitalist Press Conspiracy

Newspapers Controlled by the Ruling Class Maliciously Claim That Japanese Socialists Are Anarchists—Wholesale Murder of Comrades in the Far East—Royalty Digging Its Own Grave

By Silas Hood.

(Written for The Herald.)

THE trial, conviction and murder of Japanese Socialists in the land of the Mikado and the publication of the outrage in the metropolitan and other daily newspapers controlled by the master class is another flagrant exhibition of the conspiracy of the industrial barons to keep the reading public in ignorance of the actual daily events.

Twenty-five men and one woman, the capitalist press of America informs us, charged with conspiracy against the Japanese throne and with plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of the empire, were publicly sentenced by the supreme court at Tokyo. The story went on to say that Dr. Kotoku and his wife and the other prisoners were anarchists and that when the verdict of the death penalty was pronounced all of the prisoners sprang to their feet and cried: "Long live anarchy!" Jan. 25, the capitalist newspapers briefly announced that Dr. Kotoku, his wife and ten of their companions had been put to death on the gallows while the others were sent to prison for life terms.

The reports in the capitalist papers of the world, especially in the United States, went on to say that the "trial" was exhaustive, in every detail, absolutely fair, impartial and constitutional and it was proved beyond a doubt that the anarchists had plotted a violent revolution by means of explosives and deadly weapons.

This lying story was sent out from the Associated Press headquarters in New York and was published after the editors of the big metropolitan papers had carefully edited it and the trained newspapermen handling the copy KNEW that the report that Kotoku was not an anarchist, but a Socialist, and knowing this, they were equally sure that the condemned men had never attempted a revolution in Japan by violence.

You ask me how they knew this? They knew this BECAUSE THREE-FOURTHS OF THOSE EDITORS ARE SOCIALISTS and the others know that Socialists are opposed to anarchy and violence and consequently they were aware that the misinformation was only one more of the methods the capitalist conspirators use to keep the reading public in ignorance of the information they have a right to know.

Japan's Capitalist Iron Heel Stripped of falsehood, the story shows that Kotoku and his companions

were peaceful patriots who were earnestly striving to save their country from the anarchy of capitalist exploitation and when the Japanese were found to be intelligent enough to listen to reason, the Japanese comrades, who were the Bergers, Spargos, Warrens, Debses, Stricklands, Hunters and other tireless agitators of the land of sunshine and flowers, they were railroaded to jail by the iron hand of an autocratic capitalist government and later put to death in a way that savors of the dark days of the inquisition.

The foregoing outrage and garbling of news shows the greater necessity of a Socialist press and if it were not for this source of information we might still be in ignorance of the judicial murder of our loyal Japanese comrades.

Japan has started out to wipe away the spread of Socialism in that kingdom by bloody judicial methods. Socialists are to be denounced as anarchists and the teachers of the only philosophy that will save the world are to be executed as fast as they are known to the cowardly capitalist exploiters of the empire. Japan recently emerged from a stage not far from barbarism, and by that one act of wholesale murder she is making the attempt to step back into a state of darkness. But Japan will lose, or rather the ruling barons will lose. Might just as well attempt to squeeze an oak tree back into an acorn as to attempt to prevent the onward march of civilization even in the land of the Mikado, whose latest black act of murder places him in the same rank with the brutal czar of Russia and the monster despot, Diaz of Mexico.

There is a rude awakening for Japan and when our imbecile representatives at Washington, especially those in the state department, will stand idly by and condone by silence an outrage of the foregoing character, it is high time that the people of America realize that our capitalist statesmen at the national capital represent the same influence that insisted on the sacrifice of the best blood that Japan could boast.

Wake Up! Wake Up!

Workingmen of America, isn't it about time that you sent a man to the White House who has backbone enough to present walking papers to the ambassador of a government who would ruthlessly slaughter the noblest representatives of your class? Isn't it about time that you learned that the 300 pounds of flabby fat and soggy brain you by your votes sent to the president's chair represents

the same class of judicial murderers that we now know is in the saddle in Japan? You don't need to have a score or more of your brothers slaughtered on the gallows to be made to realize that fact, do you? But nevertheless the slaughtering game of profits and panics is going on here beneath your nose and if you exhibit

enough stupidity in the future to elect to the office of the chief executive of the nation a corporation creature like Harmon of Ohio, or that tub of gluttony from the same state, you will deserve a worse fate than the patriots of Japan were privileged to have.

Pennsylvania.

The Civic Federation

By J. Mahlon Barnes

(Written for The Herald.)

(Extract from Annual Report.) The Civic Federation has definitely entered the lists as an anti-Socialist institution and must henceforth be classed with the London Municipal society as co-laborers in defense of capitalism. In June, 1909, Mr. August Belmont called upon his millionaire friends for a \$50,000 fund for the purpose of issuing and circulating under the direction of the Civic Federation, literature, "SHOWING IN CONCRETE FORM THE MENACE OF SOCIALISM IN THIS COUNTRY." Its present executive committee is made up first, of seventeen persons, said to represent the public; second, fifteen, said to represent the employers; and third, sixteen, said to represent the wage-earners. Among the latter, in the wage-earners' division, seven out of the eleven members of the present executive council of the American Federation of Labor are numbered.

In 1906 the Civic Federation sent a large committee to Europe to investigate and report upon the questions of municipal ownership of public utilities. (An adverse report was assured.) The street railways of New York and August Belmont paid the bills for this investigation, amounting to about \$80,000.

Nowhere in the literature of the Civic Federation has there appeared the name of a city or date to support its claim of strike settlements, arbitration or benefits conferred upon labor. Speaking of the accomplishments of the organization, Mr. Belmont says: "It is necessary that

Capitalist Writers Hard Up for Arguments

The physiognomy of mankind would be marred indeed should the type of the poor yet honest, honorable man disappear. Ye gods! Think of the poor writers of melodramal sweatshops, tenements, misery and poverty must continue in order to save the physiognomy of mankind. Das Menschheits antlitz nicht zu verstümmeln.

What Is Cause for the Goode Is Cause for the Gander.

POVERTY is the reason why the highest educated people, the literary and learned men lack in character and honorable, upright conduct. This is a directly translated sentence of Schopenhauer, who would certainly make a most unwilling witness in a Socialistic paper.

Yet it stands to reason, if poverty prevents the intellectual proletariat from rising ethically, it has the same effect upon the masses.

Never has honest effort failed so completely as in the case of Theodore Roosevelt. Never did a man make a greater effort to prove his lack of "esprit" of fertile statesmanship than he. He didn't convince his fellow citizens, he must leave it to time. We trust it will not take much of it. In fact, time has had a wonderful success already.

Mexico in Revolt

The Newspaper Enterprise association several weeks ago sent a special correspondent into Mexico to learn the true state of affairs as to the revolutionary movement, and he finds that despite the claims of the Mexican government and the Associated Press (which have been made every few days for several months) that the revolution is crushed, those reports are absolutely untrue. The state of Chihuahua is almost completely under control of the insurgents, who are waging a campaign somewhat similar to that of the early American revolutionists, who dodged in and out of hills and swamps and struck effective blows against the forces of tyranny in every opportunity. The New York Call also prints some interesting facts from a special correspondent at El Paso, Tex., and Regeneration, the Mexican paper at Los Angeles, contains considerable news of interest to the friends of Mexican freedom. Despite the censored dispatches of the Associated Press the truth regarding the Mexican situation is filtering through to the American people, and Dictator Diaz and his capitalist allies in this country cannot crush the struggle for liberty no matter what methods they employ.—Cleveland Citizen.

Home Influence

All parents could but realize that their boys are but miniature representative men and that the world is waiting for their proper development and progress, what valued assets these boys would become; how parents would strive to attain the very best ideal manhood for their boys and bring them to the highest standards. But, alas! the push of life outweighs city and wipes out the memory of responsibility, and boys continue to grow into irresponsible, uncouth, and many of them into worthless men, the parents too often turn to outside influences and depend too much upon misunderstood environment to bring out the fine instincts and best traits of their boys, when in reality what a boy attains in life is due principally to home influence and example. Undoubtedly there are some few exceptions, but this is the rule.—Selected.

Workers of all countries unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.—Dr. Marx.

this organization should observe secrecy always."

Mr. Belmont in his June letter says: "In this country a committee of the National Civic Federation, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, has been at work for almost a year investigating the situation and preparing plans for a campaign (against Socialism) the purpose of which is to educate speakers and writers. In other words, we are getting out a book for them. The editors of labor, religious, educational and weekly journals are clamoring for material, and we have lists of many preachers, school teachers, college professors and labor editors who are good talkers and writers, and who need the information necessary for such work."

In fact, the federation is neither impartial nor non-partisan. A number of its official papers, entitled The Review, were given over almost entirely to an assault upon and misrepresentation of Social Democracy, coupled with a WARNING TO THE WORKING-CLASS OF THE DANGERS TO THEM FROM SOCIALISM. Illinois.

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UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of Germany Reichstag. Trade unions should make free use of this book. Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.

THE JUNGLE. By Upton Sinclair. This is the story that caused President Roosevelt to send a commission to "Packtown," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated. Price, \$1.05. By mail, postpaid, \$1.20.

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"The Incentive to Labor"

(Written for The Herald.)

"I'm readin' in th' paper th' other day," said Flannigan, "about th' lack iv incentive 't' labor, under Socialism. What do they mane be ut?"

"They mane," answered Casey, "th' ye wud have such a snap makin' a livin' th' ye wud not daysire 't' live. Did ye ate breakfast this mornin', Flannigan? An' dinner this noon? An' supper this evenin'?"

"I did," replied Flannigan. "Wud ye have me starve?"

"I wud not. But wud ye suddenly lose ye'r r-obust hankerin' fr some-thin' 't' take th' wrinkles out iv ye'r diaphragm simply becuz ye were gettin' all ye produce instead iv gettin' half an' turnin' th' other half 't' th' capitalist? Ye wud not. Ye'r esthetic soul wud still raytain uts pure but passionate love fr boiled thrilpe an' liver dumplin's. Ye'r weak but insistent flesh wud still find forth a strintuous demand fr enough goolash an' German-fried 't' pad th' achin' void lyin' slightly below ye'r manly bosom. Ye wud still have a healthy three-times-a-day incentive 't' ate, an' be that token we will have an incentive 't' labor, fr av ye do not labor ye will miss ye'r meals wid surprisin' regularity."

"Th' peculiarity iv ye'r character, also, Flannigan, 't' desire a roof over ye'r head an' sufficient clothin' 't' enable ye an' ye'r family 't' appear in civilized society widout occasionin' embarrassment either 't' ye or 't' th' before-mintioned society, nr distractin' any undue attention fr m' Annette Kellermann or Mary Garden."

"I will tell ye this in confidence, Flannigan. The average man end thrade a large bale iv his incentive 't' labor in exchange fr a small-sized package iv incentive 't' kape fr him self what his labor produces."

A. E. CHASE, Milwaukee.

City Civilization

(Written for The Herald.)

OVER 40 per cent of the people of the United States live in cities of more than 2,500.

We have become a city civilization. Back in the days of George Washington, when the first census was taken, less than 2 per cent of the people lived in cities of 2,500 and over.

It was a country civilization then, a nation of farmers. Now, while the farmer feeds the city and gives the city raw material in exchange, the city gives the farmer tools, clothing, furniture, books, musical instruments, and finished products that are either necessary or pleasant accessories of a farm.

And in the city are located shops, factories, laboratories, universities, libraries, and most of the chief, decisive, characteristic features of civilization.

You may register the culture and efficiency of a civilization by its cities.

If the city does not make progress, the nation does not make progress.

Let the cities fail in what is being attempted today—and civilization fails!

Let the city be a straining place for the health and aspiration and hope of the young men and women who come from the farm or the small town, and the farmers, AS A CLASS, suffer degradation.

The better city—THE CITY EFFICIENT—for which we are struggling in Milwaukee, is of more than local importance.

Wis. CARL SANDBURG.

Controlling Big Business

By Gladys Lamb Broskwith.

THIS is an age of big things. Big business is written all over our civilization. Little business, in all its myriad forms, ekes out a semi-existence. For little business is bad business. Ask the little groceryman, the little clothing store man, or the little dry goods man how fast he is making money.

Big business has swallowed up nearly all business. Its spacious roofs cover nearly all the departments of industry. No longer can a man with a little money set up a little business and make it pay. To have a part in big business takes capital, often gigantic amounts.

So, then, not having gigantic capital, the only thing remaining for the average man to do is to become a wage worker. And a family man, if he is thrifty can live very well on a dollar and a quarter a day, for did not James J. Hill say so one day after getting up from a two dollar and a half breakfast? And with eggs 40 cents a dozen and butter 40 cents a pound, and everything else sky high (I forgot to mention bacon, which is also 40 cents—I just bought ten cents worth, so I know) I would like Mr. Hill to show how he does it. Only he doesn't, he just talks about it.

I am often amused by the thought that the main design and purpose of men and women today is not to produce things of use and beauty, or to benefit self and kind, but humanity's one aim and thought is to get somebody else's dollars away from them.

Isn't it funny? We are scheming to get little pieces of metal out of other people's pockets into our own, by an indirect method. If we did it direct, we should be arrested, even if we took only one piece of the metal. If we do it indirectly, and get many pieces of coin from those pockets we call it big business.

Another thing I notice: the wage-working class, numbering thousands, do not work directly and consciously to produce goods, but work chiefly to ward-off evils. The work is negative. Labor today does not mean very much more than staving off the wolf from the door. The wolf comes disguised in various forms. Sometimes it is in the form of rent, sometimes interest, and again it is hunger. It is always the wolf.

That all the people be given the opportunity to consciously produce benefits is the proposal of Socialism. Big business, the gathering together of vast capital and machinery, has shown how cheaply and rapidly goods can be produced. Some cry "Control the trusts," but others answer, "You must own them first."

The ultimate solution is social ownership. If control of the trusts is adopted as a so-called step to Socialism, it can only be of use when such control is administered by men who have the ultimate goal in view, namely, by Socialists.

That control or regulation will precede actual ownership by the working class of the means of production, is indicated by present developments in Socialist administration. Not should that cause alarm. Pro-

gress is not an automobile, it is a well-loaded old ice-wagon. It moves slowly.

It is not the business of capitalist law-makers and executives to control and regulate affairs in the interest of the masses. The panacea of control offered by some professors of economics who dare not, or at any rate, do not, admit Socialism to be the immediate solution of the industrial problem, is certainly a failure under capitalist management.

Control by Socialist administrators with Socialism always and forever in view, evolving just as fast as practicable, and no faster, is feasible. Furthermore, it is good business.

"I am ashamed of a civilization that makes five thousand needy men dependent on one," Wendell Phillips.

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 Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

Readers of this paper are earnestly requested to send the names and addresses of all college men and women, graduates and undergraduates, who are interested, or likely to become interested in Socialism, to Harry W. Laidler, organizer of the Intercollegiate Socialist society, at room 902 Tilden building, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City.

The society, organized in 1905, seeks to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women through the formation of study chapters in the colleges and universities, and of alumni chapters, and through the general distribution of literature.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

New Socialist Novel
 [TO THE EDITOR.]
 May I ask space to call the attention of your readers to a new Socialist novel which has just been published, and which I believe deserves to be known? It is "The Chasm," by George Cram Cook, published by Frederick A. Stokes. It is a portrayal of the class conflict as it exists in America, and it is almost unique among Socialist novels in that it is written by a man who knows the class war thoroughly and can write about it, and who at the same time knows the world of finance and society, and can write convincingly about that. The scene of the last half of the book is laid in Russia, and it has been a long time since I have read anything with more intense interest than this. I will not summarize the plot of this story, but will leave it for your readers to find it out for themselves.

My point is that here is a book which Socialists should circulate. It is part of our task to make clear to publishers of books that we are on the lookout for the vital word upon such questions, and that whenever they take the trouble to publish Socialist novels we can be counted on to get behind and push. May I also add that in doing this I am not booming the work of a friend of mine. I have never even heard of the name of Mr. Cook before his book was sent to me by the publisher.

UPTON SINCLAIR.
 Del.
 Postal Savings Banks Faulty
 [TO THE EDITOR.]
 Enclosed you will find reply to inquiry I sent to the postmaster of Carthage, Mo., in regard to depositing a little money which I have managed to save from fifty years of hard and arduous labor. I have looked forward to the time when I could put by a few dollars to put us away decently when we come to die. Wife and I are getting old now. Hence we thought when the postal bank became a law we would have a safe depository for a couple of hundred, but alas, our hopes have turned to disappointment.

J. H. ALLISON.
 Mo.
 [Enclosure.]
 "United States Postoffice, Carthage, Mo., Jan. 11.—J. H. Allison, Esq.: Sir, I have no extra copies of regulations governing postal savings deposits, as none have as yet been issued. Only patrons of this office can deposit in this depository. Yours truly, R. T. Stickney, P. M."

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Mayor Seidel's Striking Address

Milwaukee: Mayor Seidel spoke before a convention of an organization representing the lower stratum of unemployment this week, his address being in the main as follows:

"It is with extreme pain that I welcome you to Milwaukee. It is with extreme pain that I see you tied hand and foot. It reminds me of a picture Carlyle drew of men with strong arms and strong feet, who were looking for work, and were not permitted to work. It reminds me of that picture which depicts the extreme tragedy of modern civilization. I see in you the enchanted workman, begging for the opportunity to work. You cannot work. Why? Because you are enchained by a new trinity, and that trinity is profit, rent and interest.

"The reason you cannot work is because it does not pay somebody to put you to work. The reason you are begging for a job is because the job does not longer belong to you.

"The conditions are not such as can be solved by raising your heads, pinned to a stick, a colored flag. The conditions today are such as cannot be solved by getting together under any so-called banner. If there is anything you need especially, it is to put your brain into action.

"The workman's problems today are different from that they ever were in the civilizations of the past and they must be handled in a different manner. To such extent as you become masters of your environment shall you be free. To the extent you manage to take hold of the reins of government you can govern to suit your class, and only to that extent.

"I understand very well that it is not easy for men who have been deprived of an education to emancipate themselves from their superstitions. And yet it is with dogged obstinacy that you must continue to go at it. Like bulldogs you must stick to the job until you wrestle it. Unless you do that there is no chance for you to win out.

He Deprecates Wanderlust
 "I think a better and higher civilization could be accomplished if we should stick to our particular and individual communities, and there insist that these problems be tackled. There is no community in the country but has its problem. You cannot solve them by leaving one place and going to another. The working people of the United States must come to learn that it is not in any one particular city these problems can be solved, but that in every town they must try to solve them.

"Some immediate relief could be gained if you stood out for shorter hours of labor. Until such time as you are masters and owners of the tools you need to make a livelihood you will not be free. When that day comes you shall be free, and there will be no unemployed problem. If all over the country workingmen would arise and demand this, there is no power on the face of the earth that could keep it from them."

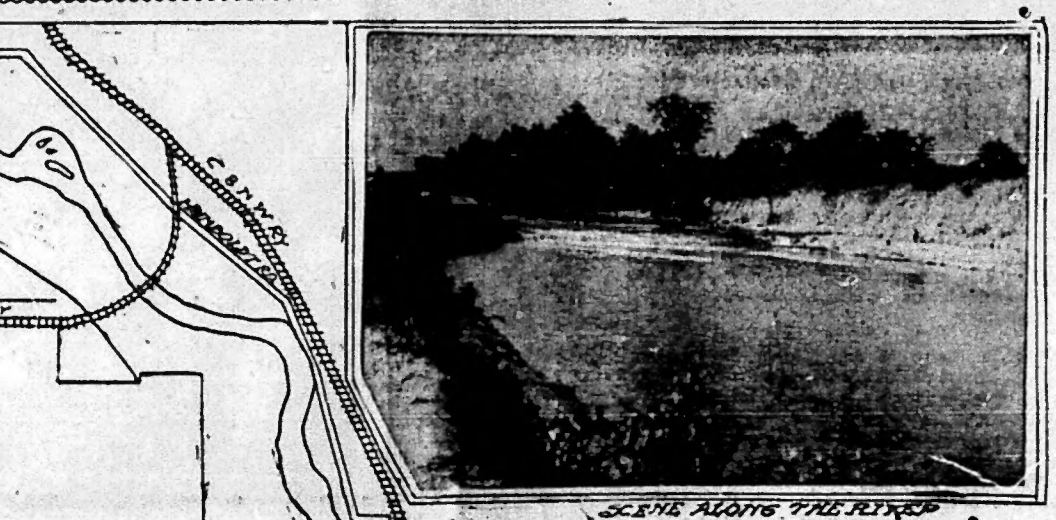
The mayor warned the convention of the seamen's strike now on against the Lake Carriers' association.

"We hope none of you will fight against the striking seamen," he said. "It may be hard to refuse the place of a man who has gone on strike, especially when your wives and family are in need of clothes and bread. But consider that the men who strike are endeavoring to get bread for their wives and children. The battle may take a lifetime, but if you keep at it you are going to win in the end."

Socialists Give City Vast Park

Alderman Berger Springs Surprise at Council Meeting—Will Put Milwaukee in the Lead—The People Delighted

Milwaukee: In the meeting of the city council Monday Ald. Victor L. Berger sprung one of the "big things" of the Socialist administration when he launched the biggest park project ever undertaken by the city of Milwaukee. He announced that after over eight months' work the city authorities had obtained options on from 500 to 600 acres of land on both sides of the Milwaukee river, from



Map of the New 500-acre Park for Milwaukee

Says the Free Press:
 "The city administration has secured options on more than 500 acres of property that it is desirable in every way that Milwaukee should acquire as an addition to its present limited park system. It is situated on both sides of the river. Much of this is most picturesque in natural beauty. Its purchase has been urged by landscape artists and by the Metropolitan Park commission. It is ideal property for park purposes."

The Price Very Reasonable
 "The price, as a whole, appears reasonable. In a few years it will be regarded as a great bargain. If not purchased now, much of it would be given over to manufacturing purposes and it would be lost to Milwaukee forever."

"Large cities make few investments that are more popular and profitable than public parks. They pay big dividends in health and pleasure. No act of the city administration will meet with more general public approval than the consummation of the purchase of these lands, which Ald. Berger and his associates have now made possible."

All the papers comment on the reasonableness of the option prices, and the undoubted increases in value year by year.

"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and wear themselves out to produce or food. Written by a farmer, it costs a copy; Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

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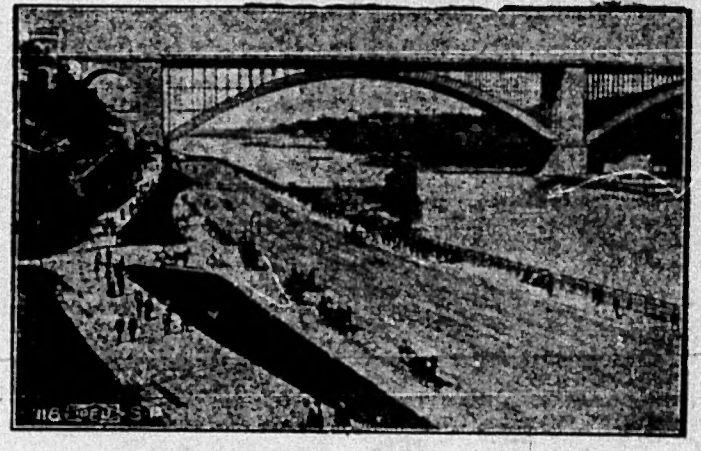
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New York's Municipal Riverside Park Development.
 This view is of the Washington Bridge, owned by the City of New York, showing the Speedway running underneath the bridge and along side the river.

The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

How It Is Done

Read the letter printed below, then go and do likewise. This letter is just a sample of hundreds which are arriving from all parts of the country these days.

"Buffalo, N. Y.
 "I received your calendar with picture of your New Home. I thank you for it and wish you good luck in it.
 "Reading what it required to get a copy of History of the Milwaukee Campaigns and Victories, I started out the next day at dinner time, and before I left the shop I not only had ten subscribers, but also ten aspirants for Socialism, and here they are. Yours for the revolution, JOSEPH MOLES."

If the present readers of The Herald will exert a little effort to get their friends and shopmates to read the paper which has delivered the goods in Milwaukee, there is no limit to where the circulation may go to before the campaign of 1912 is over.

Remember our work of circulating The Herald is as important as the writing of Comrade Berger.

THE TIME TO DO THE BEST WORK FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1912 IS NOW.

By getting people to subscribe for the Social-Democratic Herald you solve the great problem of raising campaign funds. They pay for their own education in Socialism.

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 February 11 will be a red letter day in the history of the Socialist press.

The new \$50,000 color press is now being tried out. She is behaving splendidly on her initial runs and promises to do herself proud in the monster Progress edition, which is now assured on February 11.

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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood and a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

St. Paul, Minn.—The organization of the mail clerks in the northwest and entire west is progressing rapidly and indications point to a general walkout of the men unless congress or the postal department makes changes in its extra working rule. Thousands of letters and telegrams have been sent by commercial bodies, business men and state and city officials to congressmen asking "that the men be treated fairly."

Everett, Wash.—The Typographical union has negotiated a new scale for the book and job members of the organization and the same has been accepted by the employers, who have also signed an agreement to cover a period of two years. By the terms of the new agreement the men will receive an increase in wages from \$24 to \$25.50 per week for the first year, and \$27 per week will be the scale for the second year.

Saginaw, Mich.—Organizer W. G. Shea of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers recently visited this city in an effort to build up the local organization. The bosses tumbled to the fact that he was in town and that there might be "something doing," so they immediately got together and raised wages 2 1/2 cents per hour, evidently a grandstand play to offset the efforts of the organizer.

St. Louis, Mo.—The annual Red book of the Missouri Bureau of Labor for the year 1910 shows a remarkable increase in the number of woman members of trades unions, amounting to about 75.44 per cent. Wages have increased 4 cents per hour on an average. Thirty unions have had strikes against their employers. Of this number thirteen settled their differences, three settled on a compromise, one lost its fight and thirteen are still pending. St. Louis has 41,000 men and women in the organized trades.

Pueblo, Col.—The Typographical union of this city recently completed negotiations with the employers, and as a result the printers are benefited by a substantial increase in wages. Under the terms of the new agreement the wage for book and job men is advanced \$2 per week for the first year, and \$1 per week for each of the two succeeding years. The scale at the end of the three years will be \$24 per week. The morning newspaper scale was advanced from \$46 to \$28 for the first year, \$29 for the second year, \$29.50 for the third year, and \$30.50 the last year of the agreement. The evening newspaper scale was increased from \$23 to \$25 for the first year, \$26 for the second year, \$26.50 for the third year and \$27.50 for the fourth year.

Louisville, Ky.—About eighty barbers have been on strike in this city since Jan. 2. They demanded a guarantee of \$13 per week and 60 per cent of all taken in over \$20 in each week. The men are being backed by the international union and are receiving a strike benefit of \$7 per week.

St. Catherine, Ont.—The members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' union recently secured an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, in the shop of the McKinnon Dash company.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Local No. 7 of the Metal Polishers' union reports that they have been successful in obtaining the nine-hour day in the Bissell Carpet Sweeper factory without the necessity of striking for it.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a meeting of the District Council of the Steamfitters, comprising all the territory within a radius of 150 miles of Chicago, and held in the latter city the early part of the week, Albert Walters, business agent of the Steamfitters of this city, was elected delegate to the international convention, which will be held in Cincinnati next June.

Indianapolis, Ind.—All the locals of the United Brewery Workers closed new contracts with the brewery proprietors recently which will cover a period of two years. Aside from considerable improvements in general working conditions the brewers received an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week and a reduction of hours from nine to eight; the bottle beer drivers received an increase of \$1 per week in addition to the commission as paid heretofore; the shipping drivers received \$1.50, telephone drivers \$1 and stablemen \$1.50 increase with pay guaranteed for all Sunday work. Working time for all drivers and stablemen was fixed at nine hours per day. The bottlers received an increase in wages from \$1.65 per day; working time for bottlers was reduced from nine to eight hours per day. The engineers and firemen who already had the eight-hour day, received an increase in wages of \$1.50 per week. For the laborers who heretofore worked partly up to eleven hours per day, working time was uniformly fixed at eight hours per day.

Bozeman, Mont.—After a prolonged strike, which began on the 25th of July, 1910, the Photo-Engravers have won a complete victory and the strike has been declared off. While the exact terms of the settlement, have not been made public, it has been announced that every one of the 240 strikers will be reinstated, and that the terms include a weekly minimum wage scale of \$21, an eight-hour day, pay for overtime and apprentice regulations. This strike has attracted much attention because of the many injunctions, some of which even denied the men the right to strike.

Monaco, Pa.—All iron molders in the employ of the United States Sanitary Manufacturing company of this city are locked out because they would not submit to open shop conditions which the firm sought to impose with the opening of the new year. For some time past an agreement has existed between the company and the molders which expired with the close of the year.

Negotiations were opened by the molders looking to a renewal of the agreement about a month ago, but a committee which was conducting the negotiations was told one day last week that henceforth the company would not deal with the Iron Molders' union, and that the establishment would be run on a non-union basis.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your Falls for emancipation from wage slavery

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

FRED. GROSSE

FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS
577 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER

SHAVING PARLOR
805 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE
Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP

452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

H. C. MUNDT

SHAVING PARLOR
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Fin. Line of Union Cigars

J. P. KINSELLA

Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 HOWELL AVENUE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBE, Proprietor

Wm. Smith

Shaving Parlor
835 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE

Union Barber Shops

U P T O D A T E.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list or look up another.

- West Side.**
Austermann, A., 559 3rd st. c. Walnut.
Bagnat, A. F., 690 12th st.
Bartle, Henry, 4th and 4th State.
Becker, J. C., 672 7th st.
Berger, H. A., 1928 Cherry street.
Beitzel, Chas., 488 11th st.
Breutmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
Brumzel, Julius—1375 Vliet street.
Bucklow, Otto, 331 Clinton street.
Curtis, R. A., 3211 Lisbon avenue.
Eberts, Joseph A., 48 Thirtieth street.
Eckert, John, 3000 Lisbon ave.
Felscher, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.
Frey, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Frey, Michael, 100 Sycamore street.
Frick, Anton—149 Vliet street.
Fuchs, Edw. J., 1018 Vliet st.
Halazon, Charles, 324 Wells street.
Halazon, Louis—514 1/2 Eighth street.
Hartmann, George O., 931 Center street.
Herr, Henry, 2111 Fond du Lac avenue.
Hilse, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
Holzapfel, C., 301 3rd st.
Holzhauer, Union Depot.
Hohhauser, Peter, 1021 Winnebago.
Hubbrook, Wm., 745 12th st.
Huber, Hans, 490 11th st.
Kaufmann, Geo., 343 3rd street.
Klaskan, George, 1403 State street.
Kleinhaus & Bradt, 253 Wisconsin street.
Klingner, D., 1916 Chambers street.
Koenigs, G., 1103 Chestnut street.
Kohla, Henry, 1722 Fond du Lac ave.
Kraemer, Christ, 627 20th street.
Lang, Gust—598 Third street.
Leiden, Robert—2039 Center street.
Lovell, Fred E., 151 3d st.
Mavroydis, A., 603 Wells street.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
Oehman, Matt—2102 Fond du Lac avenue.
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn st.
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.
Preuss, Frank—1362 Fond du Lac avenue.
Ratzow, Fred—Twelfth and Lee st.
Reid, Val, 1531 Cherry st.
Riedl, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.
Schoen, Carl, 2323 State st.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, W. G., 2024 North ave.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Scholtz, Albert, 2422 Fond du Lac avenue.
Schott, C. C., 1128 Burlington street.
Schultz & Kuhn, 1484 Grand Bay ave.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Smith, B. L., 627 Grand avenue.
Wambach, Albert—1223 Third street.
Wambach, J. C., 343 3rd st.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
Young & Dornoff, Third and State.
Zemlyn, Morris, 602 Tenth street.
- East Side.**
Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.
Gosman, J., Blatz Hotel.
Helmum, Chas. F., 86 Masor.
Klett, Edward, 659 Market.
Last, Geo., 543 East Water street.
Paser, Albert, 398 Milwaukee st.
Dresing, Geo., 430 E. Water st.
Schmidt, B., 917 E. Water st.
Schmidt, C., 338 Brady st.
Schloetter, Ed., Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee apts.
Slawson & Smith, 205 Wisconsin st.
Triebse, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.
Wiske, Charles A., 571 Thirtieth street.

South Side.

Aguten, P., 116 Clinton st.
Bauer, W., 511 Seventh ave.
Baur, A., 475 National avenue.
Bisznyski, Leo, 307 Mitchell street.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.
Borkhardt, Emil, 503 Clinton st.
Burmeister, George, 762 Mitchell street.
Clark, Ed. J., 127 Reed street.
Conway & Calc, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.
H. Coratzky, corner Oklahoma and Howell avenues.
Cretsch, A. W., 257 Mitchell street.
Dombrowski, J. F., 604 Chicago ave.
Dressen, J. W., 137 Reed street.
Elias, Chas., 258 1st ave.
Framski, Frank, 707 Chicago avenue.
Friedel, F., 689 Greenfield av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic.
Gazinski, H. H., 1210 Midland avenue.
Gregory, C., 175 Howell ave.
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
Kafura, Joseph, 645 1st ave.
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Kinsella and Jorns, 227 Howell avenue.
Kordes, Geo., 684 Lincoln ave.
Kretschmar, William, 1553 Hopkins road.
Kuhns, H., 452 Reed st.
La Gerse, Roy—1220 Kinnickinnic av.
Lagr, Alex., 802 Greenfield avenue.
Logue, William P., 146 Reed street.
Marohn, Charles J., 497 Russell avenue.
Meineke, C. W., 208 Grove street.
Michalski, C. S., 1220 Eighth avenue.
Miller, H. O., 934 Kinnickinnic ave.
Misk, E. O., 444 Mitchell street.
Olson, Ole A., 815 Forest Home avenue.
Pahle, George, 1210 8th avenue.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Pikulik, John, 967 Chicago avenue.
Rozmarynowski, A. J., 366 Mitchell street.
Rytterski, Matt, 967 Eighth avenue.
Sharping, Frank, 282 National avenue.
Smith, W., 383 1st ave.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Stamatias, Andreas—304 Park street.
Stefaniak, John, 842 Second avenue.
Szwalkiewicz, Joseph, 844 Eighth avenue.
Topping, Robert, 355 Eleventh avenue.
Tarkowski, Anton, 1091 4th avenue.
Urbanski, Anton, 303 Becher street.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.
Wichta, Felix—360 Grove street.
Witteamm, Peter, 532 15th ave.
Witt, Frank, 1002 Kinnickinnic ave.
Whitty, Frank, 310 Reed street.
Wojtylski, Joe, 850 Mitchell street.
Zarwell, Ed., 1440 26th ave.

South Side.

Bardecki, A., 804 Layton Ave.
Foran, J. A.
Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albers, C. J.
Holt, J.
Anderson, H. S.—South Milwaukee.
Manitowoc, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1604 Washington st.
Borucki, Jos., 2007 Marshall st.
Vogel, A. O., 1204 Washington st.
Beau, Geo. W., 1404 Washington st.
Hartford, Wis.
Sprender, A. A.
Hilt, Geo.
Brandt, Albert, Hartford, Wis.

Wm. Smith

Shaving Parlor
835 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE

Union Barber Shops

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Address all Communications to 318 State St.

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Espenhain Bonds Mean Dollars to You
Final Price Cuts on Adler's Clothes
Labinski's Stock at Half Price

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats—strictly all wool fabrics, union made, sold at \$15.00 and \$16.50. Final cut price Saturday only.....	\$8.45
\$12.00 Men's Cravettes and Overcoats. Final cut price.....	\$5.95
\$22.00 Suits in the Adler Collegian make. Final cut price.....	\$10.95
\$7.50 Boys' Long Pants Suits, sizes 14, 15 and 16. Final cut price.....	\$3.95
\$28.00 Suits and Overcoats in the Adler better grades. Final cut price.....	\$14.95
\$22.50 and \$25.00 Men's Light Weight Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Cravettes in the celebrated Adler make. Final cut price Saturday, your choice at.....	\$11.95
\$18.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats in the celebrated Adler Collegian make. Final cut price.....	\$9.50

UNION MADE
Working and Dress Trousers for Men

\$1.75 and \$2 Trousers, final cut price, per pair.....	\$1.15
\$2.50 Trousers, final cut price, per pair.....	\$1.45
\$3.50 Trousers, final cut price, per pair.....	\$1.98

Espenhain Bonds Mean Dollars to You
Bonds With Every Purchase at 300 Stores



Use Karo Corn Syrup spread on bread for the children's lunch

Karo Corn Syrup is a delicious syrup and best of all it is so easily digested that young and old can eat it freely—even when other syrups may disagree with them. Scientists and food experts recommend Karo Corn Syrup as a pure and wholesome syrup. They say it is full of strength and nourishment and rich in food value. It is especially good for men and women who work or study hard, and for growing children—boys and girls who are going to school. Ask your dealer for Karo Corn Syrup and see that you get the can as shown below. Karo Corn Syrup is the best article of its kind and you should insist upon having it. It is the biggest money's worth in any grocery store today. Karo Corn Syrup Cook Book—fifty pages, including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making—Free. Send your name on a post card, today, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York—P. O. Box 167.



Hats

Spring 1911,

Now in all the New Shapes and Colors

Union Made

LAUER'S

National Avenue

Corner First Avenue

Meat is Cheap at the New Cheap Cash Market, 907 Third Street. Give me a call and be convinced. I can save you money. Here are a few Saturday Specials.

VEAL	BEEF
Fore Quarter.....9c	Prime Rib Roast.....12c
Hind Quarter.....12c	Chuck, Rump and Shoulder.....12c
Stew.....10c	Soup Meat.....7c
LAMB	SMOKED MEATS
Legs.....12c	Sugar Cured Hams.....14c
Shoulder.....10c	Sugar Cured Picnic Hams.....12c
Chops.....14c	Sugar Cured Bacon.....12c
Stew.....7c	Eggs—Every one guaranteed, per dozen.....30c
PORK	Butter, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Cheese, Salted Fish, etc., always lower than the lowest.
Loin.....12c	Fresh Dressed Geese and Chickens.
Shoulder.....10c	
Leaf Lard.....10c	
Neck Bones.....3c	

John A. Kottler, 907 3rd St.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"The Sweetest Girl in Paris"

There is to be a real musical attraction at the Davidson theater next week, when "The Sweetest Girl in Paris," one of the most successful plays of its kind of the year, comes for an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee. The chorus of this play was recruited with a special eye to beauty and good singing voices. Following "The Sweetest Girl in Paris" will come Henrietta Crossman for an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee, in "Anti-Matrimony."

BIJOU—"The Girl and the Stampede"

Marked with the stamp of success comes "The Girl and the Stampede," which comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. A realistic and convincing play, more modern than the many western plays now being offered to the theatergoing public. The staging, scenery and effects, both electrical and mechanical, were built under Mr. Gaskell's personal supervision. Critics pronounce it on a par with "The Round Up," "Arizona," and "The Squaw Man." The plot is not overdrawn or set to the music of gun shots. Summing it all up, it's a strong modern, clean, western play.

ALHAMBRA—"Don't Lie to Your Wife"

Dave Lewis, the inimitable comedian, comes to the Alhambra theater on Sunday night for five performances, including a popular price Wednesday matinee, in Campbell B. Casad's new farce, "Don't Lie to Your Wife." Its story concerns the adventures of two married men and an engaged man whose respective wives and fiancée are at Atlantic City supposedly on a visit. MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

George Behan, the eminent character actor, comes to the Majestic theater as headliner of the bill for the week beginning Monday afternoon, in "The Sign of the Rose," which is said to be the best play of its kind ever produced in vaudeville. It was one of the biggest hits of last season, attracting practically capacity audiences every afternoon and night. EMPRESS—Vaudeville

A week of entertaining eastern acts marks the new bill opening at the Empress with the Sunday matinee. Robert Henry Hodge, late of "Baby Moe" company; Trevellie, Marcus, and several other well known features heads the bill. There will be given the usual two matinees Sunday, starting at 2 o'clock. CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

Hardeen, who has gained the deserved title of "The Handcuff King," from his remarkable skill of extracting himself from police cuffs, jails, cells and straight-jackets, will be the feature at the Crystal next week. Hardeen escapes from the strongest and most elaborately devised handcuffs, manacles and straight-jackets with an ease and celerity that is baffling. NEW STAR—Burlesque

"The Rollickers," one of the Campbell-Drew Amusement company's big productions, will be seen here for the first time at the New Star theater next week. An exceptionally strong bill of extravaganza and vaudeville will be the offering. The burlesque, entitled, "What?" is constructed along modern lines and is said to be bristling with distinctive novelties and surprises. GAYETY—Burlesque

Replete with novel and sensational features, two lively burlesques will be presented at the Gayety Sunday afternoon by the Parisian Widows company. The dancing widows will remain at the Gayety for a week. Many Gayety patrons remember funny Ike Wall, who will be seen again as Props in the opening burlesque, called The Actors' Boarding House, which, with its birthday dinner and rehearsal scenes, its quaint characters and abundance of humor, is rated as a farce of exceptional merit. EMPIRE—Vaudeville

The vaudeville bill commencing Monday night will be headed by the European wonder workers, "The Zancigs," whose billing, "Two Minds with But a Single Thought," has caused much comment and, besides, they are the very acme of mind reading novelties. Six other acts complete the bill. COLUMBIA—Stock

Two bills a week will be played at the Columbia hereafter, starting Sunday, the Morris-Thurston company will play "A Man of Mystery," and commencing Thursday they will play "Sapho."

Aldermanic Demagoguery Rebuked

Milwaukee: The 1911 budget was adopted at last Monday's council meeting only after the capitalist aldermen had expended every means at their command in filibustering against it. Alderman Corcoran (D) moved that the \$168,000 for removing ashes be set aside in a contingent fund so that it could be used to give work to the unemployed "by opening up public work as soon as possible." He claimed that the majority members were acting illegally in following the recommendation and wanted the procedure changed. Ald. Berger (S.D.) called this "the cheapest kind of demagoguery," and claimed that the aldermen were taking advantage of a peculiar situation merely. He argued that the entire matter of ash removal was optional with the council. Ald. Arnold (S.D.) claimed that Ald. Corcoran was not sincere in his decision to have the \$168,000 used to assist the unemployed. Ald. Grass (S.D.) said that the Social-Democratic party had been put on record in this matter before and that there was no necessity for this move. President Melms (S.D.) relinquished his chair to Ald. Rehfeld (S.D.) at this stage and took the floor to reply to Ald. Corcoran's statement that he had assisted in having a law passed to create a special fund for ash removal. "I have been told," said Ald. Melms, "that your former mayor had several caucuses in his office at various times and informed his party aldermen to promise more improvements for less money. He told them to have any kind of surface placed on the streets so that they would last until after election. We never practice such deceit."

"I brand as false such statements," shouted Ald. Carney. "I attended many caucuses, but never heard such statements from the mayor. I never heard so much campaign bunk shot as by the Socialists in the last two years. I defy any one to state one thing done by our party which was not in the interest of the laborers," replied Ald. Welch (S.D.). "Ald. Carney is a union man himself, but we are going to work for the people in spite of him."

The Coreoran motion was finally killed. A second controversy was started by Ald. Carney wanting to know by what right the council was going to issue refunding bonds to pay off a deficit. His motion to eliminate the bonds was finally defeated by a vote of 2 to 30. The third controversy was over the bonds for a terminal station, precipitated by Ald. Bogk (D.). He said that it was folly for the city to "spend money for the private corporations" in this way! After a heated controversy his motion to have these bonds eliminated from the budget was voted down by a vote of 5 to 27. The budget was then adopted, all 33 members voting for it. Four ordinances were adopted as follows:

One regulating the building of garages containing more than four automobiles and providing that they be fireproof; requiring that all automobiles be stopped when approaching cars loading or unloading passengers; prohibiting the erection of any but cement sidewalks in the future; making it unlawful to operate stationary engines without mufflers. The resolution to install water meters in all public places was amended to include that bids would be required and was then adopted. The sum of \$500 was set aside for the use of the legislative committee and \$750 for a special city attorney to argue on Milwaukee bills before the legislature. The first step in securing a municipal architect was taken by agreeing to engage an architect at a salary of \$1,800 for a new \$42,000 natatorium on Union street and Greenfield avenue.

How sincere our industrial lords are when they prate about the common good and their desire to help build up the city, may be seen in some of the actions instituted by them now pending in the courts. A number of them are now asking the city to reimburse them for damages to their business by the building of the Sixth street viaduct. This viaduct was built for the public good on demand of the taxpayers, but our industrial lords see an opening for a demand for \$250,000 in damages and have gone after it in the courts. Geuder & Pack are the plaintiffs in a case which has been dragging its weary way through the courts for some dozen years past, asking for damages to the amount of \$5,000 for the accidental flooding of their property on account of the breaking of a wooden sewer.

Shortly after the accident happened Mr. Geuder was a candidate for mayor. The jury in the case awarded the plaintiffs a total of \$5,000 damages, cutting both the amount asked for and the interest accrued in two, thereby bringing the total up to the amount asked for by the plaintiff in the case with the interest deducted. The city attorney thereupon asked that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted on account of the illegality of the decision. This was refused by the judge, who entered judgment for the full amount, principal and interest.

The case will now be appealed to the supreme court. The claim is made by the city that the accident was due to a cloudburst, an act of nature that could not have been foreseen.

A Peculiar Decision
Sanguine for Eight-Hour Day. "You can say for me," said Alexander Law, president of an Eight-Hour League of America, "that the universal eight-hour day will begin at noon on March 5, 1912. I say this because I have found such a universal demand for the eight-hour day among the workers, both organized and unorganized, that I believe that no president can be elected in 1912 who will not have pledged himself to the eight-hour day."

Mr. Law is in attendance at the convention of the unemployed. Asked how he expected to compel a president elected by the capitalists to grant the workmen an eight-hour day, even after having pledged himself to it before election, he said, easily: "The workers have the votes and we are demanding much more than the eight-hour workday. We demand also that each workman be given a piece of land for a home and all that he may need to make his living, so that we demand that he be given his freedom. By the time you Socialists get through explaining your theories we will have them all in working order."

Auditorium—People's Concerts
The people's concert by Chr. Bach's Symphony orchestra in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon will be given in Plankinton hall, the arena being occupied by the National Cannery convention. Vaudeville will be given at the same time in Engelmann hall, which will be fitted up as a cafe.

"Inside" Electrical Workers Will Dance February 25.
The light they make possible in your homes and places of business will be as candles compared to the light of the eye and glow of the soul that will radiate at Miller's Hall when they meet to trip the light fantastic at their grand ball, February 25. All lovers of a good time should be there. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

Ethical Hall Lectures.
Sunday evening Senator W. R. Graylord will speak at Ethical Hall, bringing a live message, as he comes fresh from legislative experiences at Madison. Definite arrangements have been completed with Charles Zuehlke to speak on March 5, 12 and 19, on "Heralds of Democratic Art—Caryle, Ruskin and Morris." There is no better place to spend Sunday evening than 558 Jefferson street. This invites you.

Announcement
Dr. Chayim Zitlovsky, editor of Das Neue Leben, New York, and former executive member of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary party, will lecture Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Vizay's Hall, Eighth and Walnut streets, under the auspices of the Poale Zion.

Reichert a Candidate.
John Reichert, secretary-treasurer of the cigar makers' union, is a candidate for seventh vice-president of the International Cigar Makers' union of America.

Schreiter to Lecture on School.
The fourth of a series of free lectures under the auspices of the Freie Gemeinde of Milwaukee will be given in English by T. B. Schreiter on "Our Public School System," Tuesday evening, at Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street.

Sparring Note.
Guy Buckles, the western welterweight who has been matched to box Boh Moha at the Shubert theater Wednesday night, has cancelled a match at Peoria in order to come to Milwaukee and train for his bout.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.
By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag. "The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingmen's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workingmen's politics—class struggle politics."—Extract from the book.

Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1.00; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75. Urge your union to order 30 copies. Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 528-532 Chestnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.

OTTO HARBICHT,
Secy, Carnival Com.

Acknowledgment
I, the undersigned, herewith extend my thanks to the various comrades and to the members of the various Socialist women's clubs for the work which was performed so successfully at the carnival held by the Social-Democratic party at the Auditorium building, last Saturday evening. I also thank the members of the floor, reception and refreshments committee for their work, likewise the members of the carnival committee who have helped me weeks prior to the carnival making the necessary arrangements for this successful affair. This carnival was by far the largest ever held in the city of Milwaukee, and was largely due to the organization which the Social-Democratic party has in Milwaukee county.

Marshall & Ilsley Bank
MILWAUKEE
The Oldest Bank in the Northwest
Having a bank account is a good start for a young person toward learning business ways and acquiring business habits. We especially invite the young people to start their accounts with us.

Our Sole Business
Sole business is shoes. We are looking after your sole support and have the best shoes for the purpose. Every pair has the best of looks to recommend it, but at the same time is very fitting to the feet and very durable in wear. We have all sizes of shoes for every one in the family at reasonable prices.

Lamers Bros.
354 Grove St.

First National Bank
Many people have to work during banking hours and find it difficult to get banking protection for their money. A good many of these run the risk of loss, by stealing or fire and keep their savings at home. This risk can be avoided by using our Certificate of Deposit plan. You can secure full information, by having some member of your family ask for it at Window No. 1 of this Bank.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

W. F. TRIER
Superintendent of all kinds of Structural Building
Office 217 West Water Street
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Estimates promptly furnished

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In watches, clocks, diamonds, rings, loaves, chains, tools, combs, bracelets, silverware, etc. Fine repairing done at lowest prices. V.A.N.E. 207 Third Street.

JOIN OUR EXCURSION to Oklahoma
Free Booklet, Map, Etc.
KIMPEL LAND COMPANY
239 Third St.

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
Four Nights Beginning Sunday,
Matinee Wednesday
The La Salle Opera House Co.
Presents
The Sweetest Girl in Paris
With Original Company and
Chorus, including
Trixie Friganza, Alexander Carr,
Catherine Rowe Palmer, Zoe
Barnett, Frederick V. Bow-
ers, and Dorothy
Brenner
Prices: Nights, 25c to \$1.50; Mat.,
25c to \$1.00.
Three Nights Beginning Thursday
Matinee Saturday
HENRIETTA CROSMAN in
Her Whimsical Comedy
by Percy MacKaye.
"Anti Matrimony"
Prices: Nights, 25c to \$1.50; Mat.,
25c to \$1.00.
Seata Monday.

BIJOU
Beginning Matinee Today, 2:30
Other Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Another Melodrama You'll Like
The New Western Romance
The Girl and the Stampede
A Play Permeated with the Atmos-
phere of the Land of Action.
Filled with Thrilling Scenes
and Comedy.
As Good as "The Virginian"
Cast and Production of Class.
Week Beginning Sunday Matinee,
February 12,
Return of the Enormous Success
School Days
Herman Timberg and 55 Boys and
Girls.

ALHAMBRA
Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre
Four Nights Commencing Sunday
Popular Matinee Wednesday,
A. H. Shapiro offers the inimitable
DAVE LEWIS
in Campbell B. Casad's new farce
"Don't Lie Your Wife"
Night Prices, 25c to \$1.50.

MAJESTIC
Week Com. Monday Mat.
"The Sign of the Cross"
Howard & Howard
Fred Singer
6 Abdallahs
& Teany
Suzanne Rocamora
Clark & Bergman
5 Alphas, 5
MajesticScope
Bargain
Matinee
Daily except
Sundays and
Holidays
10c to 35c
Evenings
10c to 75c

**AT THE NEW
CRYSTAL**
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 6
The most sensational Act in Vaudeville
HARDEEN
World's original handouff king
and jallbreaker.
6—OTHER ACTS—6
Prices 10c—20c—30c

NEW STAR
Week Commencing Sunday Mat.,
February 5
THE ROLLICKERS
An Entrancing Spectacular
Production
Punctuated with Music, Song, Wit
and Merriment, Gorgeous Gowns,
Captivating Music, Fascinating
Stage Pictures, Full of Life, Ease,
Grace, Elegance and Vivacity, and
25—Bewitching Girls—25

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Eleventh and Walnut Streets
Two Nights a Week 4 Day Com. Sunday Feb. 5
Morris-Thurston Stock Co. in
The Man of Mystery
3 Days Commencing Thursday Feb. 9
Sapho

You can help this paper and the party by giving me your order for fuel. Write or phone H. W. BISTORIUS, this office.

The Moloch of Industry
Peace More Dangerous Than War in Milwaukee As in All Big Cities
In pursuance of the new policy at the coroner's office to give publicity to the inquests held in cases of industrial accidents Coroner Nahin supplies us with the facts in the cases of the following deaths:
A Horrible Death
Xaver Wolschon, age 33, residing at 973 Bolton street, was electrocuted on Jan. 26, while working at Ravenna park, town of East Milwaukee. From the evidence at the inquest on Jan. 27, it was shown that the deceased was clearing the park of trees and stumps, and in attempting to saw off a tree stump to which a guy wire was attached, he touched the wire, which was loose, and the insulation was worn out, thereby creating a short circuit, which caused instantaneous death. The manager of the park, Mr. Theo. Thunelges, testified that he notified the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company to shut off the power from the park, which the company failed to do. The jury accordingly brought in a verdict to the effect that Xaver Wolschon came to his death by electrocution through the negligence of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.
Fatally Crushed
Abraham Nelson, age 44, residing

Bad News for Beggs
The Franchise-is-a-Contract Theory Gets a Solar Plexus Jolt. Milwaukee Can Shake Off Some of the Tentacles of the Rascally 1900 Octopus Franchise
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—That the state railroad commission has the power to abrogate a contract entered into in the form of a franchise granted by a city to a public service corporation and may render null and void the provisions of that franchise is the meat of a decision handed down by the supreme court yesterday in the case of the city of Manitowoc vs. The Manitowoc & Northern Traction company. The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice John Barne, a former member of the railroad commission, and is concurred in by the entire court.
The decision is of far-reaching effect for it means that no franchise now in effect has the force of a binding contract between the parties thereto provided the railroad commission, upon petition, sees fit to step in and alter any provision in the franchise in regard to rates.

Town Topics by the Town Crier
The manner in which the public ice rink at Lapham park is kept up is a public disgrace.
When the great river park is opened to the public, how the people will revel in it. It will be theirs. They will no longer be trespassers along those beautiful hills and glades. Milwaukee is alive, all right.
The Ike Stephenson Free Press is terribly worried for fear the non-partisan bills will not pass. It has the Uncle Ike spirit. Where a candidate has plenty of dough he can virtually buy his election independently of parties.
Milwaukee's park system will never amount to much until the park commissioners are paid salaries and kept on the job day after day. The present arrangement is bad and the park superintendency is not what it should be.
We ask our readers to note well the facts given out by the coroner's office, facts that under former administrations have been carefully hidden. Modern industry is deadly, and the lords of our work care more for their dirty dollars than for human lives.
Municipal gas—why not? The price the people now pay for gas is downright robbery. The Gas Light company buys gas from the Semet-Solvay company, at 15 cents a thousand feet, and dilutes it one-half and then makes the people pay \$1 for it. The Gas

Impress
Matinee Daily, 2:30
Evenings, 7:45 and 9:30
Prices, 10c and 20c
Starting Matinee Sunday, Feb. 5
ROBERT HENRY HODGE
Late of "Baby Mine"
CARL McCULLOUGH
"Footlight Impressions"
WALKER & STURM
Marvelous Raquet Jugglers and
Eccentric Comique
NORTON & RUSSELL
in Sprightly Song and Dance
Surprises
MARCUS AND HIS BAND
Shadographic Creations
TROVELLO
"The Little Chauffeur at the
Buston Road Inn"

GAYETY The People's
Playhouse
SUNDAY AND ALL WEEK
Lawrence Weber's Up-to-the
Minute
"Parison Widows"
The Smart Show
The Actors' Boarding house and Fun in
a Department Store and Vaudeville
5 Acts and Gordon Highlanders Etc
See The Mysterious Model

EMPIRE THEATRE
Mitchell St., bet. 8th & 7th Aves.
Vaudeville, The Wonders of the Day
THE ZAUCER'S
Two minds with but a single thought
6—OTHER ACTS—6
PRICES, 5c, 10c, 15c
2 Shows Daily 7:45 and 9:15 P. M.

his own revenge. Years ago a Martha Moore Avery, an erratic and also a voluptuous woman, was very active in the Socialist movement in Boston. Her specialty was to break into trade union meetings and make a first class nuisance of herself. The Socialists got mighty sick of her antics and when she tried to make herself the local boss of the party, they brought matters to a crisis and she was dumped out of the party. Along with her went her little Davie Goldstein, and the queer pair then pretended to espouse Catholicism in order to wreak a lasting revenge on the Socialists. They also put themselves at the beck and call of the capitalists. Any Catholic who gets taken in by either of them deserves his fate.
Principal Krueger of the Twelfth District school, is one of the many citizens who cannot understand a building inspector who allows people to congregate in all kinds of unsafe halls, but comes down heavily on the school halls, most of which are undoubtedly safe. Mr. Krueger's school was one of those hit by the commissioner (whoever was back of the move) and he asks the zealous official: "Will you please point out to me in what way our school building is such a fire trap?"
"This building was remodeled in 1906 at a cost of about \$40,000. Was it not the duty of the building inspector to see to it, that this public building was safe and not a fire trap?"
"Again, a year or two ago, the school board erected two spiral fire escapes at our school building."
It would bother Koch to answer, we guess.

Vocational Training
"One can come to Wisconsin from any state without apology for any special message, because, as I have already witnessed during my short stay here, you are away head of any other state in the matter of playgrounds, trades schools." These were the opening words of the address of Mever Bloomfield of Boston, delivered under the auspices of the Municipal Extension bureau at the council rooms on Thursday evening.
The subject of Mr. Bloomfield's lecture was, "Vocational Training" and the system, or lack of system, under which the youth of the land receive their training for their life work was unmercifully scored. The following are a few of the thoughts gleaned from the lecture:
"It is rather curious that the one thing in life which means practically all of life, has been left practically untouched."
"As wage-earners, little children become independent of the home—they

AUDITORIUM
ANNEX
PEOPLE'S CONCERT
Chr. SYMPHONY
Bach's ORCHESTRA 10c
Sunday, 3 P. M. Sharp

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